

Reporting table for the assessment of CSRs and key macro-structural reforms¹

Information on planned and already enacted measures											
CSR number (1)	CSR sub-categories(2)	Number and short title of the measure (3)	Description of main measures of direct relevance to address the CSRs					Europe 2020 targets	Challenges/Risks	Budgetary implications	Qualitative elements
			Main policy objectives and relevance for CSR (4)	Description of the measures (5)	Legal/Administrative instruments (6)	Timetable on progress achieved in the last 12 months (7)	Timetable on upcoming steps (8)	Estimated contribution to Europe 2020 targets (9)	Specific challenges/risks in implementing the measures (10)	Overall and yearly change in government revenue and expenditure. Contribution of EU funds (11)	Qualitative description of foreseen impacts and their timing. (12) <i>(additional information can be found in Sections 2-3 of the NRP)</i>
CSR 1: Public finances	Implementing the budget strategy as planned.	Budget for 2014	Fiscal policy focuses on supporting growth and employment and preventing high unemployment while safeguarding sustainability of public finances.	The budget for 2014 is expansionary. The measures aim to further strengthen the in-work tax credit, reduce tax for pensioners and facilitate young people's entry into the labour market.	2013/14:FiU10 Budget Bill 2014.	15 April 2013, presentation of Spring Fiscal Policy Bill 2013. 18 Dec 2013, Adoption by the Riksdag of Budget Bill 2014. 9 April 2014 Spring Fiscal Policy Bill 2014.	Sept. 2014 presentation of Budget Bill 15. Adoption by the Riksdag in Dec 2014.	Fiscal policy focuses on supporting growth and employment and preventing high unemployment		On the whole the policy pursued by the Government is almost neutral on the expenditure side but expansionary on the revenue side. The	

¹ The table contains a general summary. A complete description of the implementation of CSRs can be found in the NRP.

								while safeguarding sustainability of public finances.		active fiscal policy in the government budget makes an expansive contribution equivalent to 0.6 per cent of GDP 2014.	
CSR 2: Private indebtedness	Promote prudent lending and reduce debt bias in financing housing investment.	Mortgage ceiling.	Dampened lending.	New loans should not exceed 85% of the market value of the property.	Decision from the Swedish FSA.						Several of the measures have come into force relatively recently. It will take time before a reliable evaluation can be made. Much suggests, however, that the measures undertaken have helped restrain lending to households.

		Higher risk weightings.	Promote prudent lending.	Risk weightings for mortgages were raised to 15% in 2013.	Guidelines from the Swedish FSA 26/11/2012.				Higher loan costs.		
		Strengthened capital and liquidity requirements for banks.	Strengthen stability in the financial sector.	Higher capital requirements for banks.	Memo from the Swedish FSA and Ministry of Finance 25/11/2011.				Higher capital requirements give more expensive loans.		
		Amortisation	Healthier amortisation culture.	Industry agreement on amortisation plans for mortgage customers.	Investigation by the Swedish FSA October 2013. Industry agreement (to be applied fully from July 2014 according to the Swedish Bankers' Association).						
		Monitoring.	Consultation and information exchange aimed at crisis prevention and crisis management.	Financial stability council.	Committee terms of reference of 19 Dec 2013 (Ref no 2013/4578).	The Council was set up in 2013.					

		Monitoring.	Responsibility for financial stability tools.	Main responsibility for financial stability is assigned to the Swedish FSA.	Change in the Ordinance with instructions for the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (2009:93) (Ref no 2013/4458).						
CSR 3 Recommendation concerning efficiency in the housing market ²	a) Increase the efficiency of the housing market through continued reforms of the rent-setting system and strengthen freedom of contract for individual tenants and landlords.	Amendments to rental housing legislation.	Equal conditions for private and municipal actors have been created. (COM: Macroeconomic imbalances Sweden 2014, p.48 ff.).	The rent-normative role of public housing companies has been abolished and replaced by a normative role for all collectively negotiated rents. A separate Act on letting by private individuals has been introduced.	Rental legislation. There is a separate rule for setting rents for new rental apartments allowing rents that cover production costs and that cannot be reviewed for a set period. This "presumption period" was extended from 1/2 2013 from 10 years to 15 years.				None	None	See section 3.3.
		Decrease in municipal property fee for apartment blocks.	Stimulate supply of rented housing. (COM: Macroeconomic imbalances Sweden 2014, p.48 ff.).	To stimulate the supply of rented housing the municipal property fee for apartment blocks was reduced on 1 January 2013. At the same time the exemption period for newly built.		Introduced in 2013.	-	None	-SEK 0.4bn/year	The effect will arise in 2018 when revenue is estimated to fall by about	

² The same question is also described in COM IDR of 5 March 2014; see section 3.3 on the housing market.

				housing from the real estate charge was extended to 15 years.						SEK 0.06 billion. As of 2027 the decrease is calculated as SEK 0.96 billion (2013 prices).	
		Letting of private housing has been made easier and more profitable.	Private individuals who let housing (not as part of business activity) from 1/2/2013 can charge rent that covers costs. The rules have been simplified in other respects as well in order to reduce uncertainty for the lessor. The standard deduction on taxation has been raised to SEK 40 000.	February 2013.	Rental legislation – Act on letting private housing. Tax legislation.				None None	-SEK 0.17 billion in 2013, long term and sustainable when the reforms have achieved full impact SEK 0.20 billion/year.	

	B) Promote increased competition in the construction sector and review spatial planning processes, town planning and licensing to increase openness, cut lead times and reduce obstacles to market entry for construction companies.	Amendment to the Planning and Building Act.	Simplify both building rules and rules affecting planning conditions and thus ensure a shorter, simpler and faster total construction process (COM: Macroeconomic imbalances Sweden 2014, p.48 ff.).	The amendments mean that departure from accessibility and functionality requirements are always allowed when preparing housing of a maximum of 35 square metres in a loft. The amendments also mean that the comprehensive plan must show how the municipality intends to meet the long-term need for housing.	Govt. Bill 2013/14:59 More housing for young people and students.		Introduced in 2013.	-	None	None	
		New measures that do not require planning permission.	Simplify both building rules and rules affecting planning conditions and thus ensure a shorter, simpler and faster total construction process.	The amendments mean that the number of measures that will not require planning permission is increased.	Proposal referred to the Council on Legislation "New measures that do not require planning permission".	Govt. Bill 2013/14:127 "New measures that do not require planning permission" approved 20/3 2014.	Riksdag decision in spring 2014.		Uncertain how the Riksdag will vote.	None	
		A simpler planning process.	Simplify both building rules and rules affecting planning conditions and thus ensure a shorter, simpler and faster total	The Planning and Building Act is to be amended to make it easier for a municipality to prepare a detailed development plan. A detailed development plan should not either	Proposal referred to the Council on Legislation "A simpler planning process".	Govt. Bill 2013/14:126 A simpler planning process approved on 13/3 2014.	Riksdag decision in spring 2014.		Uncertain how the Riksdag will vote.	None	

			<p>construction process. (COM: Macroeconomic imbalances Sweden 2014, p.45 ff.).</p>	<p>be required as often as at present and the municipality should not be able to impose stricter requirements concerning the technical qualities of buildings than follow from the building regulations issued by the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning.</p>							
		<p>Amendment to the Housing Provision Act.</p>	<p>Simplify both building rules and rules affecting planning conditions and thus ensure a shorter, simpler and faster total construction process. (COM: Macroeconomic imbalances Sweden 2014, p.45 ff.).</p>	<p>The Housing Provision Act, which obliges municipalities to plan for their housing provision has been amended so that municipalities must also take into account regional conditions and needs and consult both with other municipalities in the region and with regional bodies.</p>	<p>The Housing Provision Act.</p>	<p>New initiative.</p>	<p>Introduced in 2014.</p>		<p>None</p>		

		Noise legislation. The Government wishes to facilitate planning of housing in environments exposed to noise. Consequently the Government proposes to coordinate review and monitoring of noise in the Environmental Code and the Planning and Building Act.	The proposal entails new requirements in the Planning and Building Act. A requirement when localising, designing and placing housing is the prevention of inconvenience to human health caused by surrounding noise. The proposal means that the supervisory authority – as a main rule - may not impose conditions or prohibitions if the surrounding noise does not exceed the noise levels specified in the detailed development plan description or the planning permission.			Govt. Bill 2013/14:128 Coordinated review of noise under the Environmental Code and the Planning and Building Act approved on 20/3 2014.	Riksdag decision in spring 2014.		None	None	
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CSR 4 Employment	1) Young people	Vocational introduction jobs.	Facilitate transition from school to work.	Support to employers who employ young people in jobs where training is combined with work.	Ordinance on support for vocational introduction jobs (2013:1157).	New initiative.	Introduced in January 2014.	Increase employment of young people.	None	2014: SEK 155 million 2015: SEK 310 million 2016: SEK 542 million 2017: SEK 930 million.	
		Strengthen job seeking assistance for young people.	Facilitate transition from school to work.	Strengthened case handling from day one for young people registered with the Swedish Public Employment Service.	Swedish Public Employment Service appropriation directions.	Temporary reinforcement 2014–2016.	-	Expected to increase employment of young people.	Weak economy can undermine increased job seeking assistance.	SEK 50 million per year in the period 2014–2016.	
		Extension of increased student grant.	Strengthen employability for young people with low educational level.	Study motivating initiative, financial incentive to complete education.	Study Support Ordinance (2000:655).	Extension of existing measure for one year.	-	Increase educational level to increase employment of young people.	None.	2014: SEK 69 million 2015: SEK 36 million 2016: SEK 20 million.	

		Upper secondary apprenticeship training.	Better transition to labour market, fewer dropouts. Attraction.	Development grant to municipalities to promote apprenticeship training.	Ordinance on Government Grants.	To be introduced in 2014.		Positive, not possible to quantify.		SEK 30 million in 2014 SEK 30 million in 2015 SEK 30 million in 2016 SEK 30 million in 2017.	
		Upper secondary apprenticeship training.	Better transition to labour market, reduce dropouts. Attraction.	Reimbursement of expenses is made directly to apprentices to cover food and travel expenses. About SEK 1000/month.	Ordinance on Government Grants.	To be introduced at turn of the year 2013/14.				SEK 57 million in 2014, SEK 75 million in 2015, SEK 91 million in 2016 and thereafter SEK 102 million annually.	
		Upper secondary apprenticeship training.	Better transition to labour market, reduce dropouts. Attraction.	Higher subsidy to workplaces that take on apprentices.	Ordinance on Government Grants.	To be introduced in 2014.				SEK 97 million in 2014, SEK 142 million in 2015, SEK 181 million in 2016, SEK 210 million in 2017.	

		Upper secondary apprenticeship training.	Better transition to labour market, reduce dropouts. Attraction.	Parts of the government grant are conditional on the apprentice having a trained supervisor.	Ordinance on Government Grants.	To be introduced in 2014.					
		Higher quality of workplace-based training.	Better transition to labour market, reduce dropouts. Attraction.	Development support to industries that want to strengthen the quality of workplace-based training.	Ordinance on Government Grants.	To be introduced in 2014.				SEK 13 million in 2014, SEK 25 million 2015-16.	
b) Long-term unemployed		Possible programme measures in employment phase made permanent.	Improve participation in the labour market for vulnerable groups.	Possibility of programme measures in the employment phase made permanent.	Ordinance on the Job and Development Guarantee (2007:414).	Proposal made permanent from 2011.	-	Increase employment of long-term unemployed.	None.	2014: SEK 97 million 2015: SEK 96 million 2016: SEK 95 million 2017: SEK 95 million.	
		Higher mentor support for recipients of higher rate for special recruitment incentive made permanent.		Higher mentor support for recipients of higher rate for special recruitment incentive made permanent.	Recruitment Incentives Ordinance (1997:1275).	Made permanent with proposal.	From 2014.	Increase employment of long-term unemployed.	None.	2014: SEK 56 million 2015: SEK 287 million 2016: SEK 287 million 2017: SEK 293 million.	

	C) Foreign born persons	Measure 1	Increase employment rate for foreign born persons.	Folk high schools are given the opportunity to design special courses of training for newly arrived immigrants covered by the introduction reform.	Swedish Public Employment Service appropriation directions.		2014	Positive, not possible to quantify.		SEK 40 million in 2014 SEK 260 million in total 2014-2017.		
		Measure 2	Increase employment rate for foreign born persons.	Augmented measures targeting pupils who have immigrated after the age of seven.			2013	Positive, not possible to quantify.		SEK 142 million in 2014.		
		Measure 3	Increase employment rate for foreign born persons.	Newly arrived immigrants covered by the introduction reform may receive some benefits (introduction supplement and housing compensation) even when earning income from work.	Ordinance on compensation to certain newly arrived immigrants (2010:407).			2014	Positive, not possible to quantify.		Expected to increase expenditure by SEK 21 million in 2014 and SEK 24 million in 2015.	
		Measure 4	Increase employment rate for foreign born persons.	A requirement is introduced that newly arrived immigrants with an introduction plan must accept an offer of suitable work.	Act on introduction activities for certain newly arrived immigrants (2010:197).			Proposed expected to come into force in 2014.	Positive, not possible to quantify.			

		Initiatives for Swedish for immigrants (sfi).	Government grant to education providers for measures for higher quality and individual adaptation in education.	Ordinance on Government Grants.		2013				SEK 50 million annually 2013-2015.	
		Augmented resources for supplementary higher education.	Permanent augmentation of resources for supplementary higher education for people with foreign qualifications for the occupations groups lawyers, doctors, teachers, nurses and dentists.	Govt. Bill 2013/14:1 Expenditure area 16.		2014				SEK 17 million will be provided annually, thus the initiative includes a total of SEK 70 million/year.	